The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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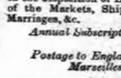

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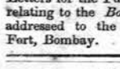

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China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company's Office 24th September 1863.

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Bombay, 29th September 1863.

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Bombay, 29th September 1863.

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Bombay, 25th Sept. 1863.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER BOMANJEE,
Bombay, 23rd September 1863. Manager.

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By Order,
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 30th Sept., 1863.

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To China .....
To Clyde ..... } No offers.
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

{PRICES CURRENT (28th Sept. 1863.)

COTTON at Colabs — Per candy.

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New Compta	„	525 to 530
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New Barsee and Nuggur	„	490 to 493
New Veervul	„	510 to 512
New Khandeish	„	480 to 482
New Purtabee	„	515 to 520
New Accote	„	510 to 520
New Mangalore	„	515 to 517

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SEEDS—Linseed, at Rs. 6 14 to 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat „ 6 10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black „ 32 to 33
and White) „ 37 to 38
Niger „ 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 28	Faze Allum	Stafford	Moulmain 6 July.
29	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 28 Sept.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Faze Allum*, from Moulmain.—On the 25th Sept. in Lat. 16-32 N., Long. 68-54 E., spoke the ship *Jane Jack Mitchell*.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 29	Monitor	Eaton	Kurrachee.
	Jaddo (s)	Gribble	Aden and Suez.
	Ottawa (s)	Blake	China.
	City of Edinburgh	Soden	Liverpool.
	City of Palaces	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Ophir	Mile	Mauritius and Calcutta.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Pioneer (s)	Woolley	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Mr. T. Kealy: and one hundred and seventy-six natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Mr. G. N. Anderson; and sixty-one natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—21 cases herabole, 35¼ cwt., Curumchund Dharay; 1 case oilmanstores, Albert Vinay; 1 package oilmanstores, Hirjee M. and Sons.

Aaron Brown.—55 bales wool, 165 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

For Liverpool.

Gertrude.—35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Withuldass Courjee; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Muckunjee Cullianjee.

Gateneau.—105 bales cotton 367½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee.

Celia.—509 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Gangjee Nurput: 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Remington.—10 bales cotton, 35 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama.

Magnehalz.—300 bags linseed, 450 cwt, Khimjee Visram and Co.

City of Brussels.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Steuart and Co.

Magdalene.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Baron Renfrew.—Loose buffalo horns, 100 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

Tythonus.—27 bundles country galls, 13½ cwt., Doongersy Ruttonsy.

Dalgetia.—135 packages cotton, 473½ cwt., Poonsy Veljee and Co.

Tangier.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., B. Sazba and Co.

Veteran.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Sea Park.—60 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Poonja Suptun.

Lancastrian.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jantha.

Salsette.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

For Colombo.

Steamer *John Bright.*—45 bales Grey Shirtings, 18,435 lbs., Stearns, Hobart and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—194 pieces E. teeth, 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Ebram Noordin and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510	Caroline Agnes, Orvenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	
815	Charente (s).	
710	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
1045	Colgerson, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
350	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Confidence, Healy—W. Nicol & Co.	
1153	Dorothy, Bruce.	
927	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
1066	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
480	Empress, Piera.	
810	Gosforth, Stuart—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
	H. M. St. Jagwye.	
1086	Marian Moore, Monce.	Aug. 17
781	Percy Douglas, Hutson.	
956	Preston, Mallett—M. N. Bhownuggree.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
2346	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
881	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	
898	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
720	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Limstreng.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
	Tweed.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson, & Co.	June 19
824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Buchanan.	
847	Anonyme, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 18
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	June 30
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
843	James Westoby, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
978	Kildare, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Marista, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Pallmaras, Logan.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1101	Shannon.	
284	Stardy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 20
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross.	
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller.	
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
890	Stamboul, Towse—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
181	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 23
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Diadem.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 29
906	Rosalie, Williamson—Lyon, Brothers & Co,	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
	Enfield, Reed.	
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Heasley.	
960	Falkland, Pendet.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
533	Neptune, Vesey.	
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
704	Statelie, Barker.	July 3
	FROM SUNDEY.	
1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cutsibert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.	July 3
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aon.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
900	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
1259	Orissa (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	Outram (s).	
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM MELBOURNE.	
896	Summerlee.	July 30
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	Avabboy, Marr.	
1200	Gazelle, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1094	Africa.	
600	Antidiei.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
1243	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 11
626	Clyneter.	
1056	Day Dream	Aug. 26
894	Futahool Aziz.	
	Gem of the Ocean.	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	July 25
1306	Inkermann, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 22
1010	Latona.	
1496	Malta (s), King—P. and S. N. Co.	
1131	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
1434	Orient, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431	Pera—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 10
1494	Renown (s), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
796	Rutland.	
1239	Royal Alfred.	
2035	Red Jacket.	
905	Southern Rights.	
337	Shah Jehan.	Aug. 11
896	Sheen Shah.	July 25
1499	Sheve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
428	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	July 29
665	Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.	
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chimera, Mott.	Aug. 1
657	Elinor Bowden.	May 5
836	Frederick Bessil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co.	June 3
	Mudge, Stewart.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
396	Briarley.	July 15
548	Melody, Janes.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmesan, Bell.	June 29
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	July 10
	Appolina, Weighell.	
	Jason, Le Marchee.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 18, announced the arrivals of the *Baltic*, McAusland, from Moulmein 10th September, touched at Rangoon 11th, and Akyab 16th September; *Dargoon*, Moller, from Bombay 21st August; *Anne Forster*, Clarke, from Adelaide 19th July; *Louisa*, Scowcroft, from London 5th March, touched at Bombay 12th August, and Coconada 12th September; *Melanie*, LeLionnois, from Marseilles 25th April, touched at Bourbon 7th August; *Emma*, Lepetit, from Mauritius 17th August; *Ville de St. Lo*, Sanbost, from Bourbon 27th August; *Erymanthe, Glorioza, Glenmonarch, Victoria, Tieoli, James Livesey*, and *Leonard*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—September 23, P. and O. N. Company Screw Steamer *Bengal*, G. F. Henry, from Suez 5th, Aden 10th and Galle 21st September.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Doyly Compton, Lieut.-Colonel, Presidency Pay Master, on leave, from Poona.
Haines, Assistant Surgeon R., Presidency Surgeon 3rd District, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 29.

Gilmour, Captain J., R. A., on duty, to England.
Kerrich, Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Bain, Assistant Surgeon J., H. M.'s 6th Regt. N. I., on privileges leave, to Dhoolia.
Macdonald, Captain A., 18th R. I. Regt., on sick leave, to England.
Peett, Vetenary Surgeon A. J., on duty, to England.
Holland, Major H. W., Deputy Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 29TH 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 6½ A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Yard, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other Stores as may be submitted by the Commissariat Officer for their inspection:—

President.—Cor in Herne, 103rd Regt.
Members.—One inhalter 103rd Reg., and one Subaltern 18th Reg. N. I.

2. The undermentioned Officers are permitted to appear before the Preliminary Examination Committee ordered to assemble in Garrison Orders of yesterday's date on Wednesday next the 30th instant at 11 A.M., at the Mess room 18th Regt. N. I.:—

Captain J. Barnes, attached 18th Regt N. I.
Lieut. Newport, attached 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Davies, Cadre 2nd E. L. I., attached 19th Regt. N. I
Lieut. Hansell, 18th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Greenlaw, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Strong, 3rd Regt. N. I.

Letters to the Editor.

THE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

SIR,—Any one who has read the article in the *Times of India* on the Designs for the European General Hospital, would be led to think that architecture good or bad, was a mere matter of opinion, that you had only to suppose a design perfect or otherwise and it would be so.

We have been several times to see the designs and though not claiming to rank as art critics, yet possess just sufficient knowledge of architecture, as to enable us to judge of their several merits. Our first feeling was disappointment at the poverty of design exhibited, which reflects little credit on the various Engineering and Architectural Establishments of the Presidency; that after all the means at their disposal they are not able to produce better designs. That several of them are the products of these establishments, there is no doubt as the "drawn, designed, estimated" &c. of "Carret que Curret" tells for itself. We expected that the liberal offer of Government would have brought better talent forward, but we regret to say that in our opinion there are scarcely more than three or four, that are worth the paper on which they are drawn.

R.E.E. is a good design for places where ground is of less value than in Bombay, it might be suitable for a Camp like Aldershot, or an up-country station like Poona, but quite inapplicable for Bombay. The plans are the work of an architect, the details are good and well adopted for the material intended to be used viz. brick, of which Bombay will eventually be built, unless stone can be had at a cheaper rate than at present. "Curret que Curret" is a fair design, but he has made a great mistake in introducing Gothic detail; even had the building been suitable, the mouldings are of too flimsey a character. He is however honest in giving details of every part of the work, so that there is no fear of the Committee going astray, either as to the character of the work or its cost. We disagree with the *Times* in that, we think detail the most important part, as it is impossible to form any judgment as to the character, or cost of a building, without having detailed drawing, of at least its principal features.

"Persevere."—We think comes nearest the requirements of the Committee, not that they require so high a coloured drawing which we think a little overdone, but strip it of all the colours, let the Mallee root up all the plants and carry them to Dr. Birdwood, to dry for specimens for the new museum, if he likes, turn off the the water, and let the fountain be dry, let rank weeds overgrow the supernaturally clean walks, you have still got the best design in the collection. It is in every way suitable for the purpose it is intended for, though not without faults, it is a good design intended for material, which can be had at a reasonable price, with good detail and fair estimate, though we should have liked it all the better with wider openings. Our friend the *Times* calls it "Byzantine," but the genus we will leave for the Doctor to decide and tell the Committee, that if they feel inclined to pass it by, to take *Punch's* advice, "don't," as you will not find one more suitable in the collection.

"Fides in Omnia."—We thought ranked second best but on reading the *Times* of the 21st, we found we know nothing about it. The writer thus describes it. "Illustrated design, less obtrusive, scarcely less objectionable." Then "Persevere" "sports a large red flag, blue plate glass, ladies and gentlemen in loud attire, circulating," we hope, it will emulate the design not the people in loud attire), it is well worth the careful study of all persons interested in improving the Town of Bombay and may help to brighten the architectural ideas of some of the inhabitants. The design is a good bold design and well worthy the attention of the Committee, as the only fault we can find with it is, that it could not be built for the amount intended, which of course would disqualify it.

Next comes the *Chef de couvre* of the collection, "Honor Alet Artis," and we feel disgusted (not with the drawing), but with the twaddle we read about it. Our opinion was that it was a clean neat drawing but not a design, and therefore not worthy of notice, but when we read the flaming description in the *Times*, we went again thinking to find the hidden beauties we had overlooked; our first opinion was confirmed, and wondered what could induce any sane man to write such nonsense, as we had read the faults of the other designs and the objections he had to make. We tried the favorite by the same standard, and found it to be guilty of all the defects in the others collectively.

"Curret que Curret" is asked to "forgive him for projecting against originality," carefully drawn and coloured. A semi-circular arch repeated 100 times. "Honor Alet Artes," comes in for a good amount of soft soap, on account of mere execution worth double the amount of the premium. Trefoil arch in endless variety.

"Persevere" has got clean gravel walks not well laid out or clean, as there is a green tinge over them but that is probably owing to the rains. Fountains of inferior design badly supplied with water. Swards and shrubs which apparently have not been planted so long, or the Mallee has neglected them. The only difference we can see in the two is, that "Persevere" is a better gardener which is to his credit.

"Curret que Curret" repeats a semicircular arch 100 times. "Honor Alet Artes" repeats a trefoil arch 44 times in the upper story in front, his one "storied windows richly dight, spreading a dim religious light" so the writer would have us suppose. We looked for the variety he speaks of, but could not find it.

In several designs the carriage porch is condemned in our favorite. We are told the centre mass is "thrown boldly forward," for what? to get the carriage porch (he condemns in the others), for "ladies and gentlemen to circulate," but as he could not draw a Gothic carriage except by making it look a "hearse" he left it out.

The wings are simply arcaded (with varied design all of a sort), above the parapet a line of Dormees as bad if not worse, than those he thinks proper to condemn in "Curret que Curret."

The magnificent "Lanthorn" (without candle) which he says Gilbert Scott might envy, is quite likely cribbed from that gentleman's work on "Secular and Domestic architecture" only stripped of its ornament, without which Mr. Scott would be ashamed to have his name mentioned in connection with it, were it ten times more magnificent than the writer supposes it to be. His next great feat is another piece of cribbing, which our friend the *Times* tells us is original. The idea of putting it in such a position may be original, but the pattern, is as the oldest paper stainer living, and has done service in many a design, where Venetian scenes are made to decorate the wall of the Gin palaces abounding in London and elsewhere, no doubt our artist is clever, he does not "boggle" at his work, his patterns are all cut and dried, bought by the yard or the acre, and by the "inspiration of genius, converts a great difficulty into a chief beauty," which I am inclined to think the builder would find a difficulty, if one had ever the misfortune to be called on, to carry out the design.

Our Gem belongs to the Gems non-descript, was intended to personate Gothic, but proved an abortion in plan, it is like all the rest. "Central Mass projecting boldly forward" to get a carriage porch, wings arcaded like all the rest of the designs. "Torminal Masses" filled in with original windows copied from paper hangings. He may say he did not get his idea from the paper hanging but copied it from "Ruskins stories of Venice" well get from where he will, it is a very miserable caricature of the Corridor in the "Ducal Palace." The lower arcade is from the same building, the skeleton only, the life is departed from it His next story is excellently grouped in the following order, 6. 3. 1. 1.—1. 1. 3. 6., the offer is doubled viz. 12. 6. 2. 2.—2. 2. 6. 12., delightful variety. The "magnificent lanthorn" is surmounted by a flag not the vile red flag of "Fides in Omnis," but the glorious flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze. We had almost forgotten the clock which is so neatly made and looks so natural, that we listened some time fancying we could hear the ticking but were mistaken.

We are not aware of a single feature to recommend it in preference to all the others, who are so mercilessly condemned, while it has all the faults in it, that are in the others. We admit it is moderate in execution but no better than others by native draughtsmen, as we could find 50 native draughtsmen in Bombay, who are able to produce as good work, and would be glad to do as many as are required at about Rupees 50 each. No doubt the materials were good, and our designer started with the best intention, but being neither a great genius, artist, or even a good mechanic; he has not been able to put them together, in such a manner to produce the feelings in us with which we should look on a work of art, or any other piece of good workmanship. No domes or pinnacles are intended to mar the great feature the "Lanthorn," but it is left alone in its glory without the smaller fry of pinnacles to annoy it or diminish its splendour.

We should like to know how the writer got all the particulars of details relating to closing screws in the "Tympanu," as we have not been able to find a single detail drawing belonging to the set, perhaps he is in his confidence, or knows somebody that knows somebody that is in. We think it would have been better to have supplied a few details, than in trying to astonish the weak nerves of such simpletons as ourselves, who are uninitiated in the sacred mysteries of architecture.

We hope the gentlemen appointed to the task of selecting a design, will be able to see through the dust attempted to be thrown in their eyes, by the special pleading in favor of "Honor Alet Artes," which we have no need to tell them is not what its advocate would make people believe, but is about as great an imposture as could well be put forward. It is not a question Classic *versus* Gothic, that we have to decide, as none are greater advocates of Gothic than ourselves. But let us have Gothic pure and simple, and do not attempt to palm on us such a specimen of Brumagum ware as the one before us.

There are men who see the *Builder* besides the writer in the *Times*, and to use his own words, we beg to tell him we will not be imposed on, we may be even greater fools than we look, but know too many tricks of the trade to be gulled. We do not need to tell the public that it is not a Gothic design at all. Pointed arches alone do not constitute Gothic architecture, and as there is no other feature except the pointed arch, we must give our verdict against it. If it is Gothic, it is the first of the kind we have seen, except one from the same manufactory, intended as a design for the Victoria Museum, which are the only specimens we have seen or wish to see. We have read that inspired men wrote the sacred books, but we do not believe that the author of the design "Honor Alet Artes" was inspired when he produced the sketch before us. We are no objection to calling it a design if you please. But Gothic we cannot allow. Our opinion is that it would have passed muster if there had been no other competitors, but as there are many better and in every respect superior, we hope the Committee may consider and choose one at least that fulfils the conditions required, at the same time be an ornament to the town and a monument to future generations, of the good taste and judgment of the gentleman appointed to make the choice, and of the age in which it was built.

26th September 1863. ANGLO-SAXONS.

HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

SIR,—Every one who has read the proceedings recorded of the doings of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company published in your daily issue, must have been glad to see that this Company is going to work in right good earnest towards supplying suitable accommodation for the increasing population of the Presidency Town of Bombay, but perhaps a suggestion from one, not a shareholder, but nevertheless interested in the matter, may, perhaps, not be altogether unworthy of the consideration of the Company. There is no class of the population that needs house accommodation more than the middling classes, and less knows where to seek it, —this class being now compelled to inhabit wretched hovels in the most densly populated parts of the Native Town without any help for it, engendering all the diseases which the filthiness and improper ventilation subjects it to. Even such places as the Grant Buildings, where many a poor family resorted to, (although ill suited for residences and without any accommodation tending towards comfort,) as they were airy and healthy and near to the Fort,—will be now compelled, since the rents have been extortionately increased, to seek accommodation elsewhere, and the Bombay House and Land Investment Company could not do better than to lay out the 27,528 square yards obtained by them at Mazagon for the building of about 24 to 30 small Cottages say at a rental of about 35 to 40 or 45 rupees per month, and if they were constructed upon the same design and style as those erected by our energetic Townsman, Tom Cringle, on the Parell Road, would also lead towards improving and beautifying the place. These houses would always be a sure source of Revenue to the Company, as the houses would never be unoccupied while houses built there for the upper classes would be doubtful of letting as not being in the choicest and most fashionable quarter. —Yours,

September 1863. JIMMY.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th September, at Lingasoogoor, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Henry Crocker, M.D., 4th Hydrabad Contingent, of a daughter.

At Poremboore, on the 22nd September, the wife of Lieut. and Adjutant H. S. Court, 44th M. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 16th September, at Ghizree, near Kurrachee, Ethel youngest child of Captain and Mrs. Hardy, aged 3 months.

At Sladen's Gardens, Chetput, Madras, at the residence of his son Mr. George S. Branson, on the 20th September, Harry Wilkins Branson, Esq., aged 63 years.

Post Office Notices.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire there letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR.—SEPT.—OCT.—1863.

Last Quarter	Monday	5d. 6h.	12.3m. A.M.
New Moon	Monday	12d. 11h.	33 2m. P.M.
First Quarter	Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.		Even.		Evening Twilight ends.	Date 28th September.
			h. m.	h. m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h. m.	
Wed.	30	St. Jerome, C. B.	5 51	5 49	0	49	1	8		
Thu.	1	Kingsina, Bp.	5

her. She did not attend the caste meeting, and did not know whether prisoner was there. She had heard that prisoner was charged with taking her away. It was not the fact that prisoner took her away; he was not in the habit of visiting her. Prisoner never came into her room, nor had he ever had conversation with her.

To the Court.—Witness declined to look at the prisoner, because she had nothing to do with him. Her husband had given her a necklace at the time of marriage, which he afterwards took back.

Babajee Shivajee, a house contractor, said that the woman Jumna rented a room in his house at Nagpada. Witness lived in a room on the upper floor, while Jumna's room was on the ground floor. He never saw prisoner in the woman's room.

Two more witnesses were called to prove that they never saw prisoner visit the woman in her room.

Mr. Dunbar replied to the evidence for the defence.

His Lordship in summing up the evidence, said that sexual intercourse can be proved by circumstantial evidence, or by such evidence as would lead to the irresistible inference that the act was committed, and it was not necessary that there should be positive and direct evidence of the act, which cannot always be got except from the adulteress herself; but if proof was made to depend upon the evidence of the adulteress, the enactment would be perfectly powerless. It was alleged that there was condonation by the husband, but His Lordship told the Jury that this was not a matter for their enquiry; they were simply to find upon the evidence whether the prisoner was or was not guilty of the act of adultery; and if the prisoner was found guilty, then it was for the Court to take the condonation into consideration in awarding punishment. Much had been said against the crime of adultery being brought under the Penal Code, but His Lordship explained that the Legislature had made it a penal offence, with a view to prevent breaches of the peace, and sometimes bloodshed which generally followed the act. It may not be consistent with the notions of Europeans to make it a penal offence, but His Lordship would caution the Jury not to allow their feelings to enter into it but, only allow their judgment to be exercised as to the credibility of the witnesses. His Lordship mentioned one more circumstance worthy of the jury's consideration, and that was the declaration deposed to have been made by prisoner before the members of the caste. If the jury believed that the prisoner did make the admission and that it was irreconcilable with the defence, then it would be their duty to give weight to it with the other evidence. His Lordship then read the evidence in *extenso*.

The Jury retired into their room for deliberation, and after the lapse of about twenty minutes returned, with a verdict of guilty on both the counts.

His Lordship in sentencing the prisoner, said to him:—You have been found guilty of having committed adultery with the wife of the prosecutor, and also with having enticed her away from her husband, for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her. It is desirable that you should know that there is a severe punishment for the commission of this offence. The Court is empowered to award imprisonment to the extent of five years, and that imprisonment be of hard labour. This is the first case that has come before the Court, and therefore I give a comparatively lenient sentence, with the hope that people might see the penalty attached to this offence. The sentence is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for six months, the imprisonment to commence from the date of the committal.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. JOHN OPENSHAW,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. E. Mullaly, C. Blackstone, J. Bilby, E. Parker, H. S. Halsam, C. Raymer, W. J. Farrow, J. A. De Silva, Cursetjee Bazonjee, Yesuntrow Balmakun and Cazes Cassum Maharry.

THEFT.—Chimee woman and Rama Bhickoo, were arraigned on an indictment for theft, and they pleaded not guilty.

Benabye stated that she was wife of one Purshotum Bhicoo who has gone on a pilgrimage. The first prisoner was her daughter, and the second prisoner was a tenant in her house. About six weeks ago, witness missed her daughter and several articles of jewellery and wearing apparel, from the house. She also missed the key of the box in which the ornaments were kept. She looked for the key and found it in a recess in the wall in Rama's room. On opening the box, she found that the contents had been abstracted. She reported the loss to the police who recovered the articles before the Court.

Mahdew Crustnajee, a relative of the last witness, heard of the robbery the following day. Chimee was apprehended by the police in her house, in the house of a woman maned Cassee. A portion of the property was found at Doongry hill in the house of a peon named Govind. Prisoner Rama pointed out Govind's house and Govind himself produced the articles at the desire of Rama. The wearing apparel were found in the house of Cassee, being produced by Rama's wife.

Govind Narayen, a peon said he knew Rama. About six weeks ago Rama brought to him a number of ornaments, and asked him to keep them in his custody. Rama said that they belonged to his wife. On the third, day, the police called for it and he gave them up.

Cassee, a woman of the goldsmith caste, said that Rama came to her about six weeks ago, and asked her to give him lodgings for his wife, who he said was expected to arrive from Poona. On the third day, Rama came accompanied by Chimee. He left Chimee there and went away. Three or four days afterwards the police came and took Chimee into custody, with the articles which she and Rama had brought.

Police Duffedar, No. 21, apprehended Rama on the 15th August last at seven in the morning, and Chimee on the following day. Rama pointed out the house where Chimee was arrested. Rama produced some of the articles, while others were found in Govind's house.

The first prisoner, in her defence, alleged that the ornaments were given to her by her mother, and she gave them to the second prisoner.

The second prisoner said the charge was trumped up against him.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty.

The prosecutrix on being recalled, gave a good character of her daughter, and begged the Court to deal leniently with her, alleging that she had prosecuted her at the instance of the Police Duffedar.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoners severally to be kept in rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THEFT.—Antone Manoel, a boy twelve years of age, who was convicted the other day of theft, was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment from the date of his committal, viz., 13th August last, and to be whipped on the day of his discharge from the jail.

DITTO.—Ragoo Dajee, a boy aged sixteen years, was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment from the date of his committal, 20th August last.

The Grand Jury returned true bills in the remainder of the cases except one, which is adjourned until to-day. In case No. 17 in which one Michael Sullivan was committed for attempt to commit wilful murder, and in case No. 43 in which one Edward Spannier was committed for criminal trespass in Colaba, both bills were thrown out. In discharging Spannier from custody, His Lordship told him that the bill was thrown out in consequence of the absence of the material witnesses, but prisoner was liable to answer for the charge, if called upon, at the Sessions. Prisoner, however was now entitled to his discharge, but His Lordship cautioned him to behave well in future, for, otherwise if he was brought up again either for this offence or for any other offence, he would be severely punished.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Tuesday, 29th September 1863.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Vishram Dewjee vs. Dangla Essoo.

TRESPASS.—This was an action to recover Rs. 36, for that the defendant on the 9th day of August last, illegally and maliciously destroyed the spikes of six cocoanut trees farmed by the plaintiff, thereby destroying the toddy juice contained in the said spikes, and caused the said trees to be valueless to the plaintiff for two months.

This case was tried on the 9th instant, before His Honor the second Judge, when a verdict was given in favor of the defendant. The plaintiff being dissatisfied with the decision, presented an affidavit before a full Court on the 15th instant, on certain grounds stated therein a new trial was granted to him. This day the case came on for hearing before a full Court.

Vishram Dewjee, sworn, stated:—He rented eighty cocoanut trees at Mahim. Defendant injured six cocoanut trees. One Govind Dullajee saw him cut the tree. When witness wanted to prevent him, he assaulted him. He reported the matter to the Police. It was on Sunday at about 9 o'clock. Witness reported the matter to one Bhawoo Havildar, and when he came to the spot defendant was in the cart.

Govind Dullajee said, he saw the defendant, taking down the toddy-pots. Saw him shaking the spikes. Plaintiff was not present when he took down the pots. Witness did not see the defendant cutting the spikes. Reported this to the plaintiff, who came to the cart, witness saw two pots in defendant's hands. No sooner he saw the defendant, he reported the matter to Vishram.

Bhawoo Mooljee, Havildar on being sworn stated,—The plaintiff came to him and complained that the defendant had taken down the pots from his trees. He went to the spot and made enquiries. Defendant was not in the cart when he went there. Defendant came there afterwards and stated that they were his pots and he took them away. Witness then took the parties to the European Constable, who directed the plaintiff to file the action against the defendant in the Small Cause Court.

Another witness for the plaintiff named Havoo Gungajee, said that the last witness took him to the cart, where he did not see the defendant.

Defendant Dangla Essoo said that he knew nothing of the matter. Bhawoo Mooljee, Havildar took him from his house to the Police Office. He did not go to the cart. Did not admit before the Havildar that he cut the trees. Out of enmity the defendant had brought this action against him. A caste meeting was held at the request of witness, to ascertain as to the truthfulness of the charge preferred against him by the plaintiff. The members of the meeting gave a verdict in his favor, and the plaintiff was for some days prevented from smoking *hooka*.

Appa Bhawoojee one of the members of the meeting said that the plaintiff could not prove his case. Witnesses for the plaintiff were examined by the arbitrators or members of the caste meeting. Defendant had no witnesses.

His Honor the first Judge said, that the Court was not satisfied with the plaintiff's evidence. He told a different story to the second Judge. He never mentioned that Bhawoo Mooljee was his principal witness. He never mentioned the names of the arbitrators. There was slight evidence as to the damage, but how much injury was actually done there was no evidence. Under these circumstances a verdict was given in favor of the defendant.

PRECIS OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Continued from the Bombay Gazette, Sept. 24.)

II.—BARRACK AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Sir RANALD MARTIN,—states that the structural arrangements of barracks and hospitals generally are very deficient, and there is great neglect in reference to the removal of nuisances. The buildings are of brick, but universally defective, narrow, low, and confined, except the new barracks, and even these have not sufficient cubic space. None of the buildings are raised upon arches, nor have they double roofs, and the floors are continually damp. The health of the troops is very largely affected by bad barracks, as compared with those better constructed, as shown between Queen's and Company's barracks at Secunderabad. Verandahs are common, which are sometimes used for sleeping when the buildings are overcrowded. There is no room as to cubic space, or ventilation, but punkahs and tatties are often beneficially used. The rooms are offensive at night. There is no organized system for providing means of ablution; water carriers are usually employed. Surface drainage and cleansing is quite as deficient as other arrangements, and should be placed under systematic medical police. The hospitals in India are not sufficiently ventilated, but they are attended by a class of warrant officers, besides orderlies and native attendants, so that as regards personal care they are not surpassed in the world. The buildings, drainage, &c. are defective, as in the barracks.*

Colonel SWATMAN,—thought many of the old barracks most inferior; but the new ones admirable, with considerable means of ventilation. Lime washing and cleansing is now frequent. There is no difficulty as to the execution of repairs. The superintending engineer has large powers of action in emergency. Baths were always provided at all places he had seen.

Mr. A. STEWART,—states that the dragoon barracks at Cawnpore, which were very inferior, were removed before the mutiny. They were built in parallel lines from north to south, a bad arrangement, as the wind generally sets in from the east or west. No barracks ought to exist in the north-west provinces without being so placed as to get the full advantage of the wind. All the barracks are of one story, raised a little above the ground, but with no circulation of air underneath. It would be very advantageous to have the buildings well off the ground, so that the spaces underneath might be used as places of shelter and recreation; but if such places be not clean, ventilated, and airy, they are mischievously especially as at Kirkee, where a ditch with openings receiving water and ran underneath the barracks. The barracks were usually overcrowded. Difficult to state the cubic space per man; it should be double what it now is. Sir C. Napier allowed 1,000 feet per bed. Has never ascertained by measurement what the space has been. In some places the barrack roofs and walls are double, in others not. All the old barracks were bad. The new building at Meanmeer, built by Sir [illegible] Nanier was the only good barrack he ever saw. It would be sound economy to provide such all over India. The ventilation at present is by doors and windows, which are not glazed, and the space forbids between these is so narrow that the men lie exposed to thorough draughts; the men, therefore, both in barracks and hospital suffer as much from injudicious ventilation as from want of ventilation. Sometimes the men sleep in the verandahs for want of space inside. These draughts are especially injurious to patients suffering from chronic dysentery in the cold months. Tatties are used to cool the air during the hot months. At Meerut the barracks are arranged like those at Cawnpore; they were frequently complained of from 1851 to 1855; some improvements have been made. The barracks at Meerut were very bad and deficient; there was no accommodation for the married soldiers, who were therefore put into the enclosed verandahs. By great good fortune there was no epidemic when he was there. Considers the practice which prevails in India of placing the saddlery in the same room in which the men sleep very objectionable, providing ventilation. In new barracks room might be provided for the saddlery at the end of the dormitories. The infantry at Meerut are quartered in detached masonry huts, with about 30 men each: these are favourable to ventilation if well carried out. The hospital at Meerut was very badly lighted, so dark that operations could only be performed after carrying the patients into the verandah, where they would be exposed to dust, sun, and wind. The hospitals generally are worse than the barracks. The thatched roofs are cooler than tiles, but liable to fire; never tried the difference with a thermometer; they are generally single. The old Lahore barracks were bad and very unhealthy; the new buildings are very fine. Umballa has the best barrack after the new one at Meanmeer. The infantry barrack not so good; it is a good deal crowded, and has no air. Believes that the bills of the place has latterly been much improved by sanitary arrangements. Served at Kirkee 4½ years. The barracks are old and bad, only eight inches above the ground. The natural drainage of the site is favourable. Soil partly black. Kirkee is 1,855 feet above the sea. Throughout India there is great want of proper means of ablution; men usually wash in the verandahs as they can; they can only get water to bathe: such accommodation ought always to be provided. There is no difficulty in obtaining water by means of carriers, either with bullocks or hand labour. In Bombay the married soldier is usually better provided for than in Bengal, where there is often no separate accommodation; at Kirkee they were in detached huts. A matron is provided in the Bombay hospitals to attend the women, but not in Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel LE G.— states that the barracks at Kirkee are about 30 years old; small, without ventilation: having no protection from the monsoon. Wind and rain beat in during the wet season. It is very oppressive during the hot season. Barracks should be lofty and ventilated in a proper manner, not from the doors and windows. More space should be allowed for the beds. There should be double roofs and a broad verandah, in which the men could sleep themselves without exposure to the sun. At Lahore the new barracks were not built when he was there; troops were much huddled together in the previous temporary ones. Washing-houses were introduced at Meerut in 1853. Recommends large and deep swimming baths, for which there is abundance of water. The men bathe in the river at Kirkee. For linen there is a washerman in every troop, who engages his own servants, and is responsible. The orderly officer reports as to the general cleanliness of the barracks to the commanding officer, besides which there is a barrack committee. Any works requiring expense would be reported to the brigadier, who cannot go beyond a small amount even on emergency; if expensive the engineer must report to his superior, and it might be further referred. There are printed "Station Orders" furnished to the officers. The bazaars are under bazaar masters, who are magistrates. Much liquor is clandestinely sold in the bazaars. It is the master's duty to prevent this among the soldiers, and any delinquents are severely punished. Camp followers are quartered at a little distance outside the lines, under the supervision of the commander. The quartermaster superintends the removal of surface nuisances, extending to the camp followers, and he is responsible to the commanding officer. Disorderly women may be turned out of the bazaar or sent before the magistrate. Knows of no observation with a view to prevention of venereal disease. The bazaar master is always a European. The bazaars are usually in pretty good order, and contrast favourably with native towns. There is difficulty in overcoming offensive habits of the natives. Large roomy barracks should always be provided, 10 feet at least being allowed for two beds, and the rooms 25 feet high. It would be economical in the end. The same rule as to space should apply to hospitals in a stronger degree.

Capt. J. E. T. NICOLLS,— states that the buildings are all of one story; the floors raised a feet or so from the ground by brick rubbish; the ordinary materials are used; they have single roofs; thinks improvements in details may be made, but approves generally the standard plans now issued by the Government. The regulation is to have plunge baths.

Dr. MCLELLAN,— describes the barracks in Bombay as usually built of brick, with tile roofs single; temporary buildings are of wood, with thatched or cadjan roofs. The buildings are usually raised one to four feet solid; but it would be better if they were on arches high enough to be used as places of amusement or work; 1,200 cubic feet per man was the regulated amount. The verandahs are from 7 to 12 feet wide. There are ventilators in the roof, but the air is close at night. Soldiers will shut themselves up. On the whole, considers the barrack accommodation deficient. Better means for ablution should be provided, and baths should not be made dark and uninviting as at Poona. 1800 cubic feet space is allowed in hospitals.

Capt. W. S. MOORSOM,— explained an improved punkah, for providing an increased current of air throughout the width of a large room, consisting of fans of wetted canvass, propelled by bullock power and multiplying wheels. The temperature would be regulated at pleasure by the velocity and quantity of water used. One machine driving 10 punkahs by single bullock will suffice for a building containing 100 men, or by increased power barracks for 1,000 or 10,000 might be thus ventilated by one machine. Estimated cost of machine for 100 men 68*l.*, for 1,000 about six times as much.

Dr. COLVIN SMITH,— states that the old barracks at Secunderabad were badly built, on low, undrained ground, full of holes. The barracks at St. Thomas Mount are badly situated under a hill, where there was no breeze, very close and confined. The new barracks at Trimulgherry are the finest he has ever seen. Ventilation is usually from the top; thinks that tatties should be used to reduce the temperature; neither punkhas or thermantidotes were used in the barracks. There are ample means of ablution (but not baths) provided, of which the men do not sufficiently avail themselves. The arrangements in the hospitals are not convenient for ablution of the sick. Thinks the native hospitals very good, but the old European ones deficient, badly ventilated, and air at night very impure from overcrowding; punkahs are used, and sometimes tatties; they should be always.

Major-General GOODWYN,— describes the old barracks at Cawnpore and Calcutta as very bad; they were, consequently pulled down. At Chinsurah they were pretty good, but not sufficiently raised; the urinaries and cook rooms badly placed. Refuse and impurities are daily removed by hand labour; condemns the system of urine tubs in barracks. Baths are not always provided. There was only one at Fort William. There were none on the plan of the new barracks in course of erection, 1857. Barracks are one or two stories high, sometimes three. Brick is the principal material; the floors are generally limed; had recommended the use of iron in lieu of the unseasoned wood which alone can be got in India, and asphalte for floors, which had been used at Fort William with perfect success. The increased durability would balance the original increase of cost in 20 years, as no wood there lasts more than eight years rendering constant repairs, and new roof necessary. The light iron work also offers great facilities for ventilation. The bricks should be of better quality, to keep out moisture; these iron roofs were double; he recommended double iron doors also, so far as to dispense with both timber and grass, both of which are so liable to take fire. The absence of arcaded basements is a great fault. Thinks thermantidotes should be used; punkahs not sufficient. A new one was being tried, which he had not seen, it might have been Capt. Moorsom's. Thinks the cubical space allowed has been 800 or 1,000 feet. Slight repairs are done on the request of the commanding officer; but estimates are sent to Government for periodical repairs. They are usually proceeded with at once.

Major-General COTTON,—thinks the new barracks at Jackatalla are unnecessarily high, as it increases the cost, and ventilation could be contrived without.

Mr. LONGMORE,—states that the barracks in Calcutta are raised on arched basements, which somewhat diminishes the want of free ventilation in the fort.* The barracks at Dinapore are bad; not raised as they should be off the ground. New temporary barracks have recently been erected; they are, consequently, also on the ground, in parallel lines, and constructed of bad materials; intended to last five years, but will probably be patched up, and used for a much longer period. A large part of the mortality is owing to such defects in barracks. Thinks the plan of daily removing excreta the best for such a locality as Lower Bengal.

Dr. MACLEAN,—describes the old barracks at Secunderabad as very faulty and overcrowded; 1,200 men being stowed away in buildings constructed for 700. The new Trimulgherry barracks have not yet been fairly tried, being so many quartered in them that the [illegible] were filled with beds. Overcrowding and bad ventilation [illegible] bad there were master sins of the old system. At Secun[illegible] are patcheries for married men, who [illegible] bar men in barracks; thinks [illegible] costly barracks unfortunate one [illegible] that their requisite space is gru[illegible] the men would be much better in small sh[illegible] allows, at much less cost. Epidemics als[illegible] barracks; isolated dwellings are far su[illegible] gle story buildings, placed *en echelon*, co[illegible] a company each, would be much better [illegible] barracks.

Dr. MCCOSH,—states that the troops in Burmah were quartered in temporary wooden barracks, which were tolerably healthy. He saw any built of masonry in that country. Suggests that barracks should be constructed of common earthen conical pots about nine inches long, previous to air, with circular roofs,—as used in Syria, at half the ordinary cost. No timber would be required, thus they would be fire proof and ant proof, and last a century or two. Ventilation provided by the engineer is often stopped by the men, which is the chief difficulty. Over-crowding is not common, but sometimes exists under force of circumstances.

Mr. JULIUS JEFFREYS,—is of opinion that much unhealthiness is produced by the barracks being too near the ground. They should be elevated 15 or 20 feet. Suggests a plan for building light temporary barracks of great strength, formed of thin wood scantling placed edgeways, and thin sheet iron, which may be put up very rapidly. All the parts, though rough, and readily procurable on the spot, being fitted beforehand, and no scaffolding required. More protective from either cold or heat than brickwork, and proof against ordinary causes of fire. Suggests, also, a method of cooling the air, and of ventilation, by making a series of wells under the floors of buildings, dug to a little a foot of the water level, and guarded from the admission of any decaying substances. The original expense would not exceed one year's cost of tatties. External air also may be pumped into the wells by a simple means described.

Sir JOHN LAWRENCE,—considers the modern barrack accommodation in Bengal is excellent, twice as good as formerly. Thinks there is no ground for complaint; but that they are too large. It would be better to build rooms to contain half a company each, as the men would be more comfortable and less subject to annoyance. The barracks at Sealkote are unreasonably good and extravagant; they are higher than necessary. Those at Hyderabad are also very fine. In Upper India it is not necessary to raise them on arches, though requisite in damp localities. The lower rooms might be used as libraries, workshops, and dining rooms, and the upper to sleep in. Lath and plaster or pots of earth outside flat roofs would serve the purpose of double roofs. The officers build their own houses, which are often not so good as the barracks now provided for the men. It would not much increase the expense to have smaller buildings. It is better to have two stories because there is not so much ground occupied and to be defended in case of disturbance. The front of the infantry barracks at Lahore was not less than a mile long; the canteen being at one end, which causes great fatigue to the men. The building should be concentrated as far as compatible with sanitary precautions, as at Rawul Pindi. A portion of each cantonment should be partly fortified; easily defensible in case of attack. Thatched roofs should be avoided. Approves the plan of having cottages for the married soldiers. There should be a separate hospital for women, with a European matron.

Colonel GREATHEAD,—states that the new barracks are very good, the old bad. The improvement commenced about 15 years ago. At Poona, Kurrachee, and Hyderabad there are excellent barracks. Thinks building entirely with brick is a disadvantage; in hot weather the smell caused by the sulphurous fumes is like that of a brickfield, and the brick flooring in the verandahs is excessively hot. Plastering might remedy this, but the best flooring is rammed earth washed over with cow-dung; it keeps away vermin better than anything else, and is durable. At Deesa the barracks were bad, and those at Jullundur, though well planned, were of bad materials, and the floors were damp. There is plenty of air, the doors being always open, and box ventilators in the roof. The hospitals are universally spacious and airy. Urine tubs were not used in his regiment; but the urinaries outside, necessarily near the barracks, were very offensive at all times; a nuisance which could not be got rid of, though the engineers did everything they could. The drainage might be very much improved in this respect. The latrines were good, and well managed. The cleansing, whitewashing, and repairing of barracks is periodically done by the engineers; so that requisitions have seldom to be made. There is never any difficulty when demands are feasible. Plunge baths are generally provided, which are always full and used by many of the men. Thinks there should be bathing parades for all the men twice a week (*i. e.* two or three companies daily), by general order. The ablution rooms are generally imperfect, and in hospitals especially very defective; there should be a warm bath room attached to each hospital. The greatest advantage attends placing the married men in separate huts; they will forgo any comfort for privacy. When families are together the children and mothers squabble; when separate they can also rear poultry and so on. The best huts are at Hyderabad. In the Bengal hospitals separate wards for women, with European matrons, are much needed.

Dr. BIRD,—considers the barrack floors at Colaba, in 1841-4, were not sufficiently elevated; they should be on arches, water might be found within three feet of the surface they are built of brick. At Kirkee, Poona, and Belgaum half burnt bricks and lime or mud and stone are used, and the buildings form three sides of a square; there were huts of stone or mud for the married men, which are quite as healthy and more convenient. All barracks should consist of two stories, using the basement for kitchens, &c., and ablution rooms, at present very insufficient, both in barracks and hospitals; roofs should be double. Considers mud floors, as used by the natives, objectionable under all circumstances; wood should be used, next to wood, brick. The ventilation and light are obtained from venetian openings in the roofs or doors and windows, which are better than artificial ventilation. The provision of warm baths would be one of the greatest means of preserving health. It would be a saving in the end were all low country barracks reconstructed on these principles.

Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL,— states that the new barracks generally in Madras are admirable; the old ones were deficient. The sanitary regulations are amply sufficient if carried out. The barracks at Moulmein, built in 1826, were of wood thatched with leaves; they were rather too full on landing, 1,000, strong, and there was great want of accommodation for married people. There was a plan for new brick barracks, but he considers wood both cooler and drier; those built in 1826 were standing in 1857. The roofs should be shingled to prevent fire, and to bear the monsoon hurricanes. The Fort George barracks were very bad in 1845-7. An open drain passed close by; being within the fort no breeze could reach them. At Secunderabad the barracks were built in squares, one within another, and there was no ventilation; but after raising one of the buildings, in 1848, and putting on a Bengal roof, with wire gauze ventilators, no serious case of dysentery occurred among the men quartered within the building, the air of which was quite sweet in the morning, whilst the others were very offensive; these barracks were in a hollow with a swamp on one side and an old graveyard on the other. At Trichinopoly the temporary thatched mud buildings were much cooler than the bomb-proofs, which the men could neither bear by day, or sleep in by night. Improvements were made at considerable expense. Never knew the Madras Government refuse a reasonable request for the benefit of the troops. The Rangoon barracks were of wood. In the permanent barracks the ventilation is often bad, and any apertures within reach are apt to be stopped by the men to avoid draughts. Cleansing and white-washing is properly attended to, and the floors are swept four times a day. The external surface cleansing and drainage was also well performed. Ample provision is made, and requisitions are invariably attended to. Urine tubs were placed in the verandahs at night but removed before gun-fire. The married people were sometimes very badly accommodated. Prefers huts for them in all cases. Plunge baths and ample means of ablution were being provided by the engineers some years ago, if not stopped for want of money. The artillery barracks at Secunderabad are on higher ground than the infantry, and were never fully occupied; though the buildings were not so well ventilated, there were better means of drainage, better external ventilation, and the water was derived from a different source.

Colonel G. CAMPBELL,— considers the barracks in Bengal built on Sir C. Napier's principle quite as good as those in England; others not so good. There is not sufficient upper ventilation in the old ones, which are very close at night. Urine tubs were placed outside the barrack room. The buildings are thoroughly cleansed once a year, and the walls once a week. There are delays and difficulties in getting repairs from official routine. The surface drainage is well attended to. The mud floors are dry if sound, but when broken they retain and absorb the wet. There were baths of sufficient means of ablution in the new barracks, iron basins with plugs being used. In the old barracks there are earthern basins, which do not so well secure the use of fresh water by each man. Should think all had baths by this time. Always had a bathing tent on the march fitted up with large tubs. The cleansing of the bazaars is generally well attended to. The 52nd were in very bad temporary barracks at Lucknow, and believes those in which they are now, at Jhansi, are very unfit. At Lucknow they were put into the king's stables, and while there cholera broke out, but only in that building, under which manure was afterwards found several feet deep. This was an accident, *i.e.* no one knew it, and though the air at night had been highly offensive the men had not complained. The accommodation for married people is generally comfortable. Thinks separate houses to contain three families the best arrangement, as one servant might do for them.

Colonel DURAND,— thinks that the Governments of India of late years have none of them failed in doing everything that was possible to promote the comfort of the soldier, although the exigencies of the service has rendered the progress slow and difficult. Lord Ellenborough paid great attention to hospitals, as well as other arrangements.

(To be continued.)

* See paper addressed to the East India Directors by Sir R. Martin, containing suggestions for promoting the health of the troops in India, pointing out that in 30 years from 1815 to 1845 ten millions sterling had been wasted by preventible mortality among the troops, and recommending various specified improvements in the structure, drainage, and ventilation of barracks and hospitals; also a better selection of stations on the hills; with hints for properly investigating the mountain climates. The Umrit sir Committee suggest the use of hollow bricks for barracks, which would not rest in the heat so long after sunset. The Poona Committee advise that barracks be lime washed "regimentally," and brushes kept in store for this purpose. The Dinapore Committee consider that tatties are apt to cause chills and bring on rheumatism or ague.

* See description of new barracks at Fort William, Addendum No. 2, p. 156.

POONA.

WE regret to announce the death, at Vizianagram, on the 12th instant, of Assistant Surgeon W. Jacob, of the 24th Regiment N. I.—*Deccan Herald, September* 28.

WE regret to perceive the death of Conductor Ward, of the Bombay Commissariate Department, announced. Mr. Ward was a very worthy officer, did the state good service; and we have no doubt his memory will be honoured by the fraternity.—as he was both a good man, and a worthy Mason.—*Id.*

THE *Bal Costume*, given by Mrs. Scott on Friday last at the Artillery Mess-house, Kirkee, passed off with brilliant success. The guests began to arrive soon after nine o'clock, and paid their homage to the fair hostess, whom they found robed in violet velvet, and crowned with laurels, as Hercules Mania. Mr. Scott appeared with the well known tall Spanish hat, and long essenc'd hair, the George and Garter of Charles Stuart. The King and Queen were surrounded by brilliant cavaliers, and ladies bright, dressed *a la* Watteau; and strangely enough, among the splendid group, was His Majesty's *Grandmother*, the ill-fated Mary Stuart, not in the sables of Lochleven or Fotheringay, as sad and careworn as Mr. Knox her in Scott's novel, but glorious in cloth-of-gold and crimson velvet, as when, the Dauphin's bride, she first fascinated the Court at Paris.

Behind this royal party stood four warders with halbards, whose picturesque, and effective costume excited general admiration. These were the knaves of spades, clubs, hearts, and diamonds, carefully attired from the English playing-cards.

The Governor and his Staff, Sir William and Lady Mansfield, arrived early, and the Ball commenced, when the "Charles Stuart" and the "Waverly" Quadrilles were organized.

In each of these were to be seen gentlemen who take eminent parts in the administration of the State—Secretaries, Commissioners, and Councillors. A bold Baron of Grandwardine, in crimson velvet dress, escorted the Fair Maid of Perth. Sir Robert Walpole gave his hand to Lady Stanton *née* Effie Deans—whose toilette, in the most coquettish *goût* of the *style Pompadour*, added to the grace and vivacity of her ladyship's manner, elicited the general applause of all who were present. There were several other charming *poudré costumes* and it was a general remark that no kind of *coiffure* was so favourable to the wearer as powder, with its piquant appendages of patches and *rose de chice*.

Among the general costumes, a young lady, as Night, in flowing garments of black and gold was universally admired. A lovely Azucena, in black and scarlet, charmed all beholders. The Lady Rowena played her part excellently in the Waverly Quadrille. A Figliadel Reggimento, in the smart scarlet Military uniform, recalled Jenny Lind, in one of her earliest triumphs.

Place there, for the Maid Marian, who, attended by her Robin Hood, Little John, Allan-a-Dale, half a dozen stalwart Sherwood foresters, all in doublets of Lincoln Green, and honest Friar Tuck, with his quarter-staff, and frock of grey, created a pleasant stir, as she entered the ball-room, a young Diana bound for the chase.

A distinguished Artillery officer excited immense amusement as Paul Pry, in the costume which Reeves has made immortal. An eccentric Monsieur Jullien, with his kit, marshalled the dancers, and, in admirably French and broken English, sustained the character of a gay, fussy, egotistical Gaul to the life. A dancing lesson which this *maitré de ballet* gave to Mr. Pry, in the course of this evening, will not be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to witness it. The surprising energy of both teacher and pupil, the former performing all the while on his kit, the gambadoes, capers, *entrechats*, were really astonishing, and, certainly, most ludicrous. At another time Monseur Jullien condescended to conduct the orchestra with the greatest possible vivacity. Another eccentric character was sustained by a well known diplomatist, who, in a very handsome jester's costume, performed some remarkable tumbling feats, and freely exchanged jibes with those who challenged him.

Time would fail us if we were to attempt to paint singly the Maiden, the Albanian, the Red Rover, the Zouave, the Mousquetaire de la Reiner in his white uniform, the Macaroni of Edward the Fourth (perfectly made up with peaked shoes, so long as to be tied to his knees), a venerable Dustoor, Garibaldi in his red shirt, and many other excellent costumes. But a separate notice was carried by the *Deccan Herald*, whose tabard was adorned with cockatrices or cogvernes, whose originals may be inspected at any time (on payment of the usual fee, of course) at the office of this paper.

The music was all that could be desired, the programme of dances suitable to the peculiar character of a Bal Costume, and the supper perfect—with this additional recommendation, that there was room for all to sit down.

Sir Bartle Frere proposed, in a bumper of creaming Champagne, the health of the Sovereign of the evening Her Majesty Queen Henrietta Maria, who, more popular than her prototype, was hailed with rapturous unanimity.

The dawn saw unaccustomed figures in satin and velvet, sombreroes and russet boots disporting themselves in the Kirkee saloons. Tom the Barbar says that *at six o'clock in the morning* he saw some Sahebs coming into Poona dressed like Madam-Sahebs.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE regret that it is not in our power to afford any encouragement to the shareholders of the East India Coal Company. On the contrary, the information we have received through a perfectly reliable channel, places the position and prospects of the Company in a particularly dismal light. The whole of the mines constituting the Toposi Colliery are stated to have been on fire, and the pillars were consequently so much burnt that they are nearly certain to give way as soon as the water has been pumped out. This operation, too, is a matter of time, and not likely to be brought to a conclusion for many months to come, at the present rate of work. Of course, if the pillars give way, the superincumbent earth will fall in and fill up the mines, as has already happened to a certain extent. The only work now going on at Toposi is in a Quarry, from which about 800 to 1,000 maunds are daily extracted for the use of the East India Railway Company. It is true that some 400 maunds are daily raised from the Basrah Colliery, but of very inferior quality, as, indeed, is also that from the Quarry. The Nugreah and Gopeenauthpore Collieries are lying idle, the former on account of fire damp, and the other for some equally good reason, but which is not specified by our informant.—*Hurkaru, September* 19.

THE system of *espionage* and betrayal of confidence which has so unhappily characterised Sir Hugh Rose's tenure of the chief command of Her Majesty's forces in India, has just received a fresh illustration, if, at least, the Lahore journal be rightly informed. It is there stated that Brigadier General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K. C. B., has resigned the command of the Punjab Irregular Force, feeling disgusted "with the use made of a private communication by high military authority." This is precisely the line of conduct that might be expected from Brigadier Chamberlain's honorable character and antecedents. It is in harmony with his past life, and the most damaging censure that could be passed upon the present Commander-in-Chief. No high-minded man will submit to Hugh Rose's persistent contempt for the sanctities of private life, or subject himself to the suspicion of being an approver of such a mean and demoralising system, as His Excellency appears determined to uphold. While writing on this subject we may remark that twenty clear days having elapsed since judgment was pronounced in the Burney case, and no notice of appeal having been given, it is evident that the defendant's friends are not prepared to go any further lengths on behalf of the *protegé*. It has been rumoured, indeed, that an Officer of high rank who has long stood to Captain Eyre in the light of a generous patron, proposed to pay for that Officer's passage back to this country, to enable him to demand a trial by Court Martial. It is far more likely, however, that Captain Eyre's first step after his arrival in England will be to sell out; and transfer himself beyond the action of the English laws. Should he, however, prove so infatuated as to await the result of the trial, his commission will not be worth a single day's purchase. There are other Officers, too, mixed up with this affair who may possibly find that Her Majesty is quite able to dispense with their further services.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WE learn that on the retirement from the Civil Service of Mr. S. N. Ward, Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, Mr. L. C. Innes will be appointed to succeed him in that post.—*Times, Sept.* 24.

WE understand that on the retirement of Dr. J. McKenna, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Presidency Division, which will take place in a month or two, the appointment will be filled up by Deputy Inspector General J. E. Mayer. The latter will then have to vacate the posts now held by him of Principal of the Medical College, Chemical Examiner, and Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency. The Principalship, as we have already stated, will be conferred upon Dr. G. Smith; the second appointment—Chemical Examiner—will, we understand, be given to Dr. Wyndowe; but we are not yet informed as to who will be appointed Medical Storekeeper.—*Id.*

WYNAAD.

PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

(Concluded.)

VITHRY, 31*st July* 1863.

To Colonel W. I. BIRDWOOD, R. E.,
Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras.

SIR,—I observe in a letter to you from Captain Syme, First Assistant Engineer, Wynaad Range, dated Manantoddy, 29th May 1863, and published in proceedings of Government, No. 1,607; that officer has devoted seven paras. of his report, on the roads on this District, to an attack upon me. This attack would have been met by me with silent contempt but for the Public position I hold as Chairman of the Planters' Association of Western India, which gives it an importance it would not otherwise possess.

2. Its importance in this respect will, I trust, plead my excuse for troubling you with his letter, and for respectfully requesting you will please to lay it before His Excellency the Governor in Council.

3. In paras. 43 and 44 of his letter, Captain Syme charges me, on the authority of Lieutenant Kennedy, with making, "very frequently" "large promises and offers of assistance" to the Contractor "but" always in the future tense," and when he asked me to lend him coolies I refused! You will perceive by evidence (Letters A. B. & C.) that when Lieutenant Kennedy asked me for coolies I offered to let him have them although I left myself in the middle of my crop season! and when the conversation alluded to took place no request of the kind was made!!

4. I cannot recall to memory a *single* instance that I have been asked for assistance to Government work, and have refused, although many *could* have occurred as my duty to my constituents is pronounced, and

The business of the week (following the operations of the preceding ten days)has cleared away stocks of cloth pretty generally, and placed in the hands of producers a good many contracts for short periods. From day to day sellers have gained a little advantage in what is called the "higgling of the market;" and they are now demanding about ¼d. per lb. more than the quotations of last Friday for printing cloths, shirtings, madapollams, T cloths, jaconets, and most other articles. To-day, however they find that business is a good deal checked by the last fraction added to prices. The advance in domestics is decidedly less than in lighter articles, and is much more difficult to realise. A principal cause of this is the persistence of the home houses in their policy of purchasing only for the supply of the day's wants.

The transactions of the week in yarns for India have reached a considerable aggregate, leaving nothing to sell in 40's, and placing the producers more or less under contract for short times. The rise in prices during the week is fully ½d. per lb. For China there has been some buying of water twist, and of 30's to 42's mule, all at advanced rates. The Germans are still taking only driblets, but the Dutch buyers are doing rather more in warps up to 28's, and in corresponding wefts. Further advances are required from them and from the Mediterranean merchants. The home manufacturers have stoutly resisted the requirement of ¼d. per lb. more than the prices of last week for 30's to 60's twist and weft cops; but they have found themselves obliged to pay the advance in many instances to-day. The rise in warps and weft for domestics is ¼d. per lb., but it is reluctantly paid, and only for small quantities.

The extreme cheapness of doubled yarns has at last tempted some speculators to operate, especially in 60's and 80's; and the consequence is that holders have made a fair addition to their quotations.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

Yarns are again dearer. In general, spinners ask about ½d. per lb. more than they did on Friday for water twist in bundles and warps from 16's upwards and the corresponding wefts, and for twist and weft cops from 32's upwards. This makes the advance to be ¾d. to 1d. per lb. since Tuesday the 18th inst. Both exporters and manufacturers hesitate more or less to go along with these requirements, and business is much checked; yet some of the latter class of buyers would take fair quantities at a little less than the full quotations, and the day's transactions are perhaps mainly to be regarded as effected by this sort of compromise. The India merchants find the rise on mule twist more than that which is stated above, at least upon 40's, which is under contract, and extremely scarce. The same statement holds good of 30's water twist. The buyers for China have much difficulty in getting some of the mule and water twists they are wanting; and they are obliged to pay very full prices. The advance of yarns below 16's, whether mule or water, is less than that on higher numbers.

A further addition is made to the prices of doubled yarns at large. Yesterday and to-day a Glasgow house has bought 80's, 100's, and 120's to a considerable amount, as a speculation, paying for the greater part about 2d. per lb. more than the late quotations but this is a most inadequate rise, leaving these numbers among the cheapest of textiles, which are still much more depressed than singles of any kind. Lower numbers are checked in sale by the small further rise.

The advance on piece goods is generally ¼d. to ¾d. per lb. since this day week. There are manufacturers who, require more, However. On some things the addition is only ¼d. per lb. Higher prices are most difficult to obtain for domestics; they are most easily commanded for plain shirtings, 45in. to 54in. wide, which are wanted by the India merchants. We had lately to state that the long-neglected printing cloths made in 66 reeds were at last coming into request. Now the equally neglected 72 reeds are beginning to be wanted. The day's business in cloth at large has been circumscribed by the rise in prices. Yet so little stock is there left in the market, and so many are the manufactures who are under contract for a few weeks forward, some for a couple of months, that buyers find great difficulty in placing orders for many articles.

Cotton still keeps ahead of yarn and cloth in the upward course of prices; so that spinners and manufactures are being constantly reduced to a worse position.

A telegram received from Alexandria this morning announces that from Thursday to last night cotton had risen 1¼d. per lb.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

On Tuesday evening we reported a further general improvement in this market, yarns having risen ¼d. to ¾d. per lb. from the previous Friday, and piece goods ¼d. to ¾d. per lb.

Since Tuesday the upward tendency in yarns at large has continued, and buyers have to pay rather more now than they had then for cops, warps, and bundles. The quotations and the accepted prices are found to vary, however, according to circumstances. Those spinners who have taken orders add another ¼d. or ½d. to their terms, and are probably not to be beaten down at all, or only a mere trifle; but others, who are, perhaps, without orders, and who want to be selling while the movement is going on, have either not raised their prices in the same degree, or have by no means held to them with equal tenacity. Twofolds have gained another step in the movement, especially in 60's to 100's.

Sellers are generally agreed in the statement that business is very sensibly checked by these higher quotations. The transactions of the week, however, have been large in amount for shipment and home consumption; we mean, of course, in relation to the production.

The sellers of all kinds of cloth have been more difficult to deal with since Tuesday; indeed, pretty generally they have added something to their quotations. There are, however, differences among them, as among spinners, and for the same reasons. It is now felt that business is circumscribed by this further advance; but the week's sales have reached a pretty large aggregate, consisting of a variety of article for nearly all parts of the world. The home dealers are now buying to a fair amount,—not in any degree speculatively, but to meet an increased demand from the country at large.

Private telegrams have come to hand from India to-day.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

The business now doing is on a smaller scale than that of last week. The fact is that the wants of buyers have been much lessened for the present by the operations referred to. There can be no doubt, however, that the last advance in the prices of yarns and piece goods is preventing purchases in some cases and lessening their amounts in other cases; for buyers are still cautious. On the other hand, the recent large transactions have unquestionably placed spinners and manufacturers in the position of being less able to meet the present demand than, on this day week, they were able to satisfy the then demand. Stocks have been disappearing, and producers getting more under contract. The consequence is that, though prices are felt to be high, they are perfectly firm; indeed still inclining a little upward for some articles.

The thorough firmness to which we have alluded as proceeding from the increased independence of producers, cannot be so strongly affirmed of certain cops, say 32's and some higher numbers, as of most other spinnings; but those cops, if good in quality are steady at Friday's quotations. It is a rare thing to notice that, while others are doing less, the Germans, or some of them, are doing rather more; it comes to very little, however. Among the articles that are dearer, the principal ones are 80's, 100's, and 120's doubled yarns, which have gained another ½d. to 1d. per lb. The India and China merchants find that as regards the prices of mule and water twist they cannot do so well for themselves as they did last week, and that the difficulty of placing orders is increased.

In the above statement we have not included single and double yarns from 140's up to the highest numbers. They have not shared in the improvement of the last few weeks.

A telegram received yesterday from Hong Kong, reporting an increase of business in twist and cloth, up to July 23, has led to some inquiry, not only for water and mule twist, but for 7lb and 8¼lb shirtings, which are consequently inclining further upward in price. Printing cloths at large are showing the strongest articles as regards prices. The indications noticed in our last report of more business in a variety of cloths for home consumption are encouraging, though very moderate, and marked by extreme caution.

THE CONFEDERATE STEAMERS.

(To the Editor of the Times, August 31.)

SIR,—I read to-day with great pleasure your remarks on the vessels now building, or rather built, in British yards for the use of the Confederates. You have argued with force and with truth that to let them go forth to prey on Federal commerce will be an offence against international law, and also against the spirit, and probably against the words, when correctly interpreted, of our municipal law. You have shown that it is our duty and our interest to prevent this offence from being committed, and not to let it take place and lament over it when it has become irremediable.

For if these vessels once get out—nay, even if only one of them gets out, and receives a Confederate commission, we shall then have no right to arrest her, and the Federals, as we know from experience, will have no power.

And this is a matter not of months, perhaps not of days, not even of hours. I am not informed what is the state of preparation of the ships in the Clyde, but I am told that those in the Mersey are ready. An acquaintance of mine passed last week the *Florida* hovering in the Irish Channel for the purpose of joining and arming them.

It appears to me, however, that you have omitted one, and that a very important motive for the immediate interference of our Government, and that is the effect which its torpidity will produce on the feelings and conduct of the Federals.

I have conversed during the last month with Americans of both parties. On one subject only are they unanimous, and that is that the escape of these vessels will produce the evil which we have exercised so much forbearance and endured such sufferings to prevent—a war with the North.

They all believe that, whatever be the wish of the Northern Government, the indignation and rage of the Northern people will force it to declare war. This is the expectation of my Federal friends, who look on a war against us with horror, and of my Confederate friends, who exult in its approach. This is the object for which, in their utmost penury, they are spending hundreds of thousands on these ships. The ravages of the *Alabama* and the *Florida* do not seriously injure the military force of the Federals, but they enrage them. The Confederates have always looked to foreign support. They long hoped that want of cotton would lead the English Government to attack the Federals. They now bribe English shipbuilders to do so. A few months ago I had a conversation on this subject with a distinguished Federal statesman (Mr. Dayton, the Federal Minister in Paris), a man of great talents, knowledge, and calmness. I thought it so important that I made a note of it. That note I append to this letter. I should, of course, have asked Mr. Dayton's permission to do so, if the matter were less urgent. But he may be absent from Paris. Four or five days might pass before I could obtain that permission, and four or five days hence all may be over.

I throw myself, therefore, on his mercy, and hope that he will allow my wish to contribute to the aversion of so tremendous a misfortune as a war between England and the United States to be a sufficient apology for the publication of a private conversation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Kensington, May 28th. NASSAU W. SENIOR.

"Paris, May 2nd 1863.

"I called on Mr. Dayton, the Federal Minister. I said to him that during the last five weeks I had conversed with many persons of political eminence on American affairs; that I found fears that the conduct towards us of the Federal Government would lead to war universal, and an opinion that it was intended to produce war prevalent; and that I thought it desirable that he should know the opinions, as to that conduct, of persons of political eminence, not merely impartial, but favourable to the cause of the Federals. He answered that he should be grateful for the information. I then related to him the substance of several conversations with persons belonging to different political parties.

"'I recognize,' he answered, 'in all that you have told me *The Times*. I believe that it is useless for a Northern American to state any facts to contradict any falsehoods, or to use any arguments in England or in France. You all of you, French as well as English, take all your opinions, all your premises, and all your conclusions blindly from *The Times*. I have known men treat *The Times* sometimes with contempt, sometimes with indignation, describe it has the unscrupulous organ of the English aristocracy, and laugh at those under its influence, and immediately afterwards talk to me pure *Times*. The Government of the United States would be frantic if it did not do everything and submit to everything in order to avoid a war with you.'

"'That,' I answered, 'is precisely what they say, and the inference which they draw from your conduct is that you are frantic. If, they say, like independent and his advisers on the subject of a vessel believed to be destined for Russian use, and the Americans listened to us.' The last words of the article are,—"On both sides therefore, it is felt that neutrals shoul not supply belligerents with vessels of war, and yet a Confederate cruiser is said to be somewhere in British waters awaiting the appearance of her new consort at a rendezvous. Can this be Fact? We think not. It is not a question of sympathy at all, but a question of law, and we may once more add, of British interests. If we were unhappily plunged again into war, we might soon find reason to wish that we had supported with greater zeal the representations of the Federals in the matter of these Southern cruisers."

After this, sir, I think we are entitled to ask, Who are the "traitors" to the honour of England—those who in April last counselled her to listen to the voice of justice, or those who, having at that time counselled her to be deaf to the voice of justice, now counsel her to listen to the voice of fear?—I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first-class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to

LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses, Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE:

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR ISSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorised to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments,

AND FOR

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

HEAD OFFICES 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated assets exceed.....£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital .....£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceed ...£ 260,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed £1,200,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

CHIEF OFFICES FOR WESTERN INDIA.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitors.

Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.
C. H. Ogborne, Esq., F.S.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies.

No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting India business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	a.	Rs.	as	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	8	19	9	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	8	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	10	0	4	9	1
50	33	3	0	5	13	6	33	6	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	4	0	8	5	8

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30 next Birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rs. 38-15-4 monthly to this Company; or on the without-profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

BONUS.

That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.

The next investigation will apply to participating Polices in force on the 31st December 1864, and the proportion of Profits applicable to that and future divisions will be 80 per cent.

MEDICAL REFEREES.

In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold Mohur for their Reports.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to Calcutta for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £200 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOOKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bil's and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice,	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. three	do.	4	do. do.
Do. six	do.	5	do. do.
Do. twelve	do.	6	do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.		,,
,, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.		,,
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.		,,
,, 1 do.	1s 11¾d.		,,
On demand			
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.		,,
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	1s. 11d.		,,

Bills and Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. FEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do. on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is not allowed on Deposits for half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly whether the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondes should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS for BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummeen Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

E. F. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—FRANCS 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—FRANCS 8,940,163 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the undermentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight .....2s.	0d.	per Rupee	
3 Do. Do.....1s.	11¾d.	,,	
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2·56 cts.		
3 Do. Do. ... ,,	2·53	,,	,,
On Demand..... ,,	2·50	,,	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay, at the rates of Exchange:—

The Manager grants drafts at the following

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight ..... 2s.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4 ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, ,, ,, ,, 3 do. 1s 11¾d.
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 do. 1s. 11¾d.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d.
,, ,, ,, ,,
On Scotland and Ireland ..... On demand... 1s. 11¾d.
On London .....

Joint Stock Banks of England, Scotland or Ireland e-issued payable *on demand* at the Bank's Offices.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the party to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where it is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London, Liverpool, and will also grant Circular Notes available in Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited, Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 Per cents.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th August 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. ,, at 4 ,, at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0d. ,,
Do. ,, at 2 ,, at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Do. ,, at 1 ,, at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand.....
Do. Scotland ,, ...} 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Do. Ireland ,, ...
Do. Paris at 3 day's sight..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand ,, at 2s. ,,
On Scotland do. .....} 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... at 1s. 11d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six month's sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight..... 3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, 29th Sept. 1863.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron.....				Rs 28
Do.	Do.	best ,, ...	,,	35
Do.	Do.	Imitation Cane Sides ..